

**AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims**

1. (Currently Amended) A curable composition comprising the following four components as essential components:  
(A) a vinyl copolymer (I) containing at least one hydrosilylatable alkenyl group per molecule;  
(B) a hydrosilyl group-containing compound (II);  
(C) a hydrosilylation catalyst; and  
(D) a metal soap,  
wherein the molar ratio of the alkenyl group of component (A) to the hydrosilyl group of component (B) is from 5 to 0.2, component (C) is used in an amount of  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-8}$  mole per mole of the alkenyl group of the component (A), and component (D) is used in an amount of 0.025 to 5 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of component (A), wherein the main chain of the vinyl copolymer (I) is produced by atom transfer radical polymerization,  
wherein component (A) is produced by a process comprising the steps of:  
(i) subjecting at least two vinyl monomers to atom transfer radical polymerization to produce a copolymer; and  
(ii) reacting a compound selected from the group consisting of isoprene, piperylene, butadiene, myrcene, 1,5-hexadiene, 1,7-octadiene, 1,9-decadiene, and 4-vinyl-1-cyclohexene with the copolymer from step (i),  
wherein polymers in the curable composition consisting essentially of the vinyl copolymer and polysiloxane.
2. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the vinyl copolymer (I) has a molecular-weight distribution of less than 1.8.
3. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the vinyl monomers are selected from the group consisting of (meth)acrylic monomers, acrylonitrile

monomers, aromatic vinyl monomers, fluorine-containing vinyl monomers, and silicon-containing vinyl monomers.

4. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the vinyl copolymer (I) is a (meth)acrylic copolymer.
5. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the vinyl copolymer (I) is an acrylic copolymer.
6. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the vinyl copolymer (I) is an acrylate copolymer.
7. (Canceled)
8. (Canceled)
9. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the atom transfer radical polymerization is carried out using, as a catalyst, a transition metal complex of an element selected from Groups 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the periodic table as a central metal.
10. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 9, wherein the metal complex is selected from the group consisting of copper complexes, nickel complexes, ruthenium complexes, and iron complexes.
11. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 10, wherein the metal complex is a copper complex.
12. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the copolymer from step (i) has a terminal structure represented by general formula (1):  
$$-C(R^1)(R^2)(X) \quad (1)$$
  
(wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represent a group bonded to an ethylenically unsaturated group of a vinyl monomer, and X represents a chlorine, bromine, or iodine atom).
13. (Canceled)
14. (Previously presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the vinyl copolymer (I) contains a hydrosilylatable alkenyl group at a terminus of the polymer.

15. (Previously Presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein the hydrosilyl group-containing compound (II) is an organohydrogen polysiloxane.
16. (Previously Presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, wherein component (D) is a metal stearate.
17. (Previously Presented) The curable composition according to Claim 16, wherein at least one metal stearate selected from the group consisting of calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, and zinc stearate is used.
18. (Previously Presented) The curable composition according to Claim 1, further comprising, as a component (E), reinforcing silica.
19. (Canceled)
20. (Currently Amended) A method for improving mold release properties of a cured object comprising adding (D), a metal soap metal soap to a curable composition containing, as essential components,  
(A) a vinyl copolymer (I) containing at least one hydrosilylatable alkenyl group per molecule,  
(B) a hydrosilyl group-containing compound (II), and  
(C) a hydrosilylation catalyst,  
wherein the molar ratio of the alkenyl group of component (A) to the hydrosilyl group of component (B) is from 5 to 0.2, component (C) is used in an amount of  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-8}$  mole per mole of the alkenyl group of the component (A), and component (D) is used in an amount of 0.025 to 5 parts by weight relative to 100 parts by weight of component (A), wherein the main chain of the vinyl copolymer (I) is produced by atom transfer radical polymerization,  
wherein component (A) is produced by a process comprising the steps of:  
(i) subjecting at least two vinyl monomers to atom transfer radical polymerization to produce a copolymer; and  
(ii) reacting a compound selected from the group consisting of isoprene, piperylene, butadiene, myrcene, 1,5-hexadiene, 1,7-octadiene, 1,9-decadiene, and 4-vinyl-1-cyclohexene with the copolymer from step (i) ),

wherein polymers in the curable composition consisting essentially of the vinyl copolymer and polysiloxane.

21. (Previously Presented) A cured object prepared from the curable composition according to Claim 1.
22. (Original) The cured object according to Claim 21, wherein the cured object is not substantially damaged during removal from mold after formation of a molded object.
23. (New) A method of molding comprising compression molding, transfer molding, or injection molding the curable composition according to Claim 1.
24. (New) The method of molding according to Claim 23, wherein the curable composition according to Claim 1 is subjected to injection molding.